1. A Colles’ fracture results when:
   A. the distal radius is broken  
   B. the distal fibula is broken  
   C. a child’s bone is bent and only partially broken  
   D. a spontaneous fracture occurs in weakened bone

2. The itching associated with scabies results from:
   A. an allergic reaction to the causative microbe  
   B. the mites burrowing into the epidermis  
   C. bleeding caused by bites  
   D. neurotoxins secreted by mites

3. Prostatic cancer usually metastasizes first to the:
   A. bones  
   B. lungs  
   C. liver  
   D. testes

4. With endometriosis, severe pain occurs with each menstrual cycle because of:
   A. obstruction in the fallopian tubes  
   B. inflammation around ectopic endometrial tissue  
   C. hormonal imbalance causing uterine contractions  
   D. fibrous tissue responding to hormonal changes

5. Joint involvement with rheumatoid arthritis is usually:
   A. random single joints, progressing to involve other joints  
   B. bilateral small joints, symmetrical progression to other joints  
   C. abused or damaged joints first, then joints damaged by compensatory movement  
   D. progressive degeneration in selected joints

6. Sally is an avid jogger and she trains incessantly. She has slimmed down so that she is now underweight for her height and has very little fat tissue. You would expect Sally to
   A. have heavy menstrual flows  
   B. double ovulate  
   C. be amenorrheic  
   D. have painful menstrual cramps  
   E. show elevated levels of FSH

7. A useful serum marker for prostatic cancer is:
   A. human chorionic gonadotropin  
   B. alpha-fetoprotein  
   C. prostate-specific antigen  
   D. luteinizing hormone
8. Amputation occurs frequently in diabetics because of:
   A. necrosis and infection in the legs
   B. lack of glucose to the cells in the feet and legs
   C. dehydration in the tissues
   D. frequent acidosis

9. Which of the following is a common complication of leiomyomas?
   A. development of malignancy
   B. irregular menstrual cycles
   C. interference with ovulation
   D. abnormal bleeding such as menorrhagia

10. The bone pain caused by osteogenic sarcoma is described as:
    A. intermittent, increasing with activity
    B. sharp with joint movement
    C. mild, aching with weight-bearing
    D. steady, severe, and persisting with rest as well as activity

11. Frequency occurs with benign prostatic hypertrophy because of:
    A. increased volume of dilute urine
    B. irritation of the bladder and urethra
    C. impaired micturition reflex
    D. incomplete emptying of the bladder

12. Insulin shock may develop in a diabetic person because of:
    A. strenuous exercise
    B. missing an insulin dose
    C. eating excessively large meals
    D. sedentary lifestyle

13. Septic arthritis is distinguished by:
    A. multiple joints that are swollen, red, and painful at one time
    B. presence of mild fever, fatigue, and leukocytosis
    C. purulent synovial fluid present in a single, swollen joint
    D. presence of many antibodies in the blood

14. Which of the following statements apply to impetigo?
    A. lesions usually appear on the hands and arms
    B. the cause is usually a virus
    C. the infection is highly contagious
    D. scar tissue is common following infection

15. Which of the following does NOT usually develop as a complication of diabetes?
    A. osteoporosis
    B. nephropathy
    C. impotence
    D. peripheral neuropathy
16. Rheumatoid arthritis eventually causes ankylosis and deformity because of:
   A. skeletal muscle atrophy
   B. fibrosis in the joint
   C. altered alignment of bones
   D. all of the above

17. Characteristics of Cushing’s syndrome include all of the following except:
   A. heavy body and round face
   B. atrophied skeletal muscle in the limbs
   C. staring eyes with infrequent blinking
   D. atrophy of the lymph nodes

18. Systemic effects of rheumatoid arthritis are manifested as:
   A. nodules in various tissues, severe fatigue, and anorexia
   B. headache, leukopenia, high fever
   C. swelling and dysfunction in many organs
   D. progressive fibrosis of a joint

19. Hyperparathyroidism causes:
   A. hypocalcemia
   B. tetany
   C. bone demineralization
   D. deficit of Vitamin D

20. Which of the following applies to diabetic macroangiopathy?
   1. affects the small arteries and arterioles
   2. is related to elevated serum lipids
   3. leads to increased risk of myocardial infarctions and peripheral vascular disease
   4. frequently causes damage in the kidneys
   A. 1, 3
   B. 1, 4
   C. 2, 3
   D. 2, 4

21. Addison’s disease results in:
   A. elevated blood glucose levels
   B. high blood pressure
   C. low serum potassium levels
   D. poor stress response

22. Cryptorchidism may lead to:
   A. infertility
   B. testicular cancer
   C. both a and b
   D. neither a nor b
23. The characteristic lesions of herpes zoster include:
   A. painful vesicles along a dermatome or cranial nerve pathway
   B. several vesicles near the mouth
   C. pustules on the trunk and neck
   D. pruritic erythematous rash in body folds

24. Pediculosis can be diagnosed by:
   A. pruritis in hairy areas of the body
   B. loss of blood due to lice bite
   C. finding lice in clothing
   D. the presence of nits at the base of hair shafts

25. When a fracture is healing, the procallus or fibrocartilaginous callus:
   A. can bear weight
   B. serves as a splint across the fracture site
   C. is the tissue to gradually be remodeled
   D. is made up of new bone

26. Hypocalcemia due to hypoparathyroidism causes:
   1. skeletal muscle twitching or spasm
   2. weak cardiac contraction
   3. increased secretion of PTH
   4. decreased serum phosphate level
   A. 1, 2
   B. 1, 3
   C. 2, 3
   D. 3, 4

27. Fortunately, malignant melanoma is not as dangerous as squamous cell carcinoma.

28. Persons with atopic dermatitis frequently have a family history of individuals with hay fever, asthma or other allergic conditions.

29. PID and subsequent infertility is frequently a complication of STDs such as:
   A. chlamydia
   B. genital warts
   C. trichomoniasis
   D. herpes simplex

30. A boy who has not passed through puberty sustains an injury to his anterior pituitary such that FSH is no longer released, but ICSH (LH) is normal. After the individual grows to maturity, one would expect that he would:
   A. not develop secondary sex characteristics
   B. be sterile
   C. be impotent
   D. have impaired function of the interstitial cells
   E. produce large amounts of inhibin
31. A type I hypersensitivity response to ingested substances causes:
   A. contact dermatitis
   B. urticaria
   C. discoid lupus erythematosus
   D. psoriasis

32. All of the following statements apply to malignant melanoma except:
   A. the malignant cell is a melanocyte
   B. they present as nonpruritic purplish macules
   C. the neoplasm grows rapidly and metastasizes early
   D. the lesion is usually dark or multicolored with an irregular border

33. Signs indicating a dislocation include:
   A. crepitus
   B. pain and tenderness
   C. increased range of motion at a joint
   D. deformity at a joint

34. Which of the following skin lesions are usually caused by Staphylococcus aureus?
   A. furuncles
   B. cellulitis
   C. impetigo
   D. all of the above

35. Which of the following statements is true about goiter? It may develop with:
   A. hyperthyroidism
   B. hypothyroidism
   C. lack of iodine in the diet
   D. all the above

36. Which of the following would indicate hypoglycemia in a diabetic?
   A. deep, rapid respirations
   B. flushed dry skin and mucosa
   C. thirst and oliguria
   D. staggering, disorientation, and confusion

37. Visual impairment may develop in diabetics, primarily because of:
   A. abnormal metabolism in the lens
   B. macroangiopathy
   C. neuropathy affecting cranial nerves
   D. development of exophthalmos

38. With diabetes mellitus, polyuria develops because of:
   A. increased thirst
   B. ketoacidosis
   C. glucosuria
   D. diabetic nephropathy
39. Excessive fluid collecting between the layers of the tunica vaginalis is referred to as:
   A. varicocele
   B. hypospadias
   C. spermatocele
   D. hydrocele

40. A major predisposing factor to cervical cancer is:
   A. high estrogen levels
   B. familial incidence
   C. sexually transmitted diseases, particularly viral
   D. early age for onset of menstrual cycles

41. Which of the following is correct about Duchenne’s muscular dystrophy?
   A. difficulty climbing stairs or standing up at 2 to 3 years of age
   B. it involves only the legs and pelvis
   C. skeletal muscle atrophy can be seen in the legs at an early stage
   D. it cannot be detected in any carriers

42. With osteoarthritis, joint movement is limited by:
   A. the osteophytes and irregular cartilage surface
   B. the wider joint space
   C. decreased amount of synovial fluid in the cavity
   D. fibrosis involving the joint capsule and ligaments

43. Which of the following applies to carcinoma of the breast?
   A. it presents as a tender, painful, firm nodule
   B. tumor cells may demonstrate estrogen receptors on the membrane
   C. occasionally, a genetic factor may have a small role in tumor development
   D. the tumor is invasive but does not metastasize until very late

44. A raised, thin-walled lesion containing clear fluid is termed a:
   A. papule
   B. pustule
   C. vesicle
   D. macule

45. In ankylosing spondylitis, progressive inflammation begins at the:
   A. costovertebral joints and progresses down the spine
   B. cervical and thoracic vertebrae, causing lordosis
   C. joints between vertebrae
   D. peripheral joints and proceeds to the vertebrae